VAYMAN, Ayzik Abramovich; STRUVE, V.V., otv. red.; BAYEVA, A.P., red. izd-va; SHVETSOVA, T.M., red. izd-va; TSVETKOVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Sumero-Babylonian mathematics; 3d-1st millennium B.C.] Shumero-vavilonskaia matematika; III-I tysiacheletiia do n.e.. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1961. 277 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Mathematics, Babylonian)

STRUVE, V.Ya.; SUDAKOV, S.G., red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[A meridional arc; selected chapters] Duga meridiana; izbrannye glavy. Pod obshchei red. S.G.Sudakova. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1957. 255 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(Arc measures)

STRUYANSKIY, I., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

After birth. Rabotnitsa no.1:26-27 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(INFANTS--CARE AND HYGIENE) (BREAST FEEDING)

DEMEZER, A.A.; DZYUBA, M.L.; BLINOV, L.F. kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOLDYREV, N.I., kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk; GAY-GULINA, Z.S, GRUDEV, D.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DUBROV, Ya.G., professor; KOVALENKO, V.D., ;KRYSINA, O.I.; KURKO, V.I.; LEVI M.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MORDKOVICH, M.S.; POPOV, I.P. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk;SAGALOVICH, Ye.N., agronom; SILIN, V.N, zootekhnik; STRUYANSKIY, I.L., vrach; SUSHKOVA-LYAKHOVICH, M.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHAPOVALOV, Ya.Ya., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nau; SHENDERETSKIY, E.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YAVNEL', A.Yu., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RODINA, P.I., redaktor; YUROVITSKIY, Ye.I., redaktor;PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Home economics] Domovodstvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry. 1956. 479 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Home economics)

STRUYEV, A.I.

Let's completely fulfill the objectives proposed by the party and the government; speech by the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.S.F.S.R. Prom.koop. 14 no.3:8 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Zamestitel' Predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov RSFSR.
(Cooperative societies)

STRUYEV, A.I.

Work of the Committee for Promoting Exports of the R.S.F.S.R.
Vnesh. torg. 30 no.10:19-22 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov RSFSR, predsedatel' Komissii sodeystviya eksportu po RSFSR.
(Russia--Commerce)

STRUYEV, Ivan Andreyevich; BOGUTSKIY, Boris Vasil'yevich; TATEVOSOV, S.R., red.; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G., tekhred.

[Health resorts and sanatoriums of the Crimea] Kuroty i sanatorii Kryma. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1958. 67 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(CRIMEA--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

STRUYEV, I.A.

Development of sanatoriums and health resorts in the Ukraine. Vrach. delo no.8:110-113 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk K.F. Duplenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(UKRAINE--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

STRUYEV, I.A.; VLASENKO, N.I. (Kiyev)

Toward better training for public health organizers. Vrach. delo 4:122-125 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION)

BERDYUKOVA, M.D.; [illegible], K.I.; ISHCHENKO, A.M.[deceased];
KOLOMEYTSEVA, A.K.; LIFSHITS, M.M.; PAZUKHINA, D.K.;
SHARAYEVA, L.N.; SHIROKOV, A.Z.; VAL'TS, I.E., red.;
STRUYEV, M.I., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.

[Atlas of the Lower Carboniferous coals of the Donets Basin]
Atlas uglei nizhnego karbona Donetskogo basseina. [By] M.D.
Berdiukova i dr. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 101 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

STRUYEV, M.I.

[illegible] structure and coal potential of the Lwow-Volyn B[illegible]. (MIRA 11:7)
Izv. AN 29:118-132 '57.
(Lwow-Volyn Basin--Coal geology)

MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M., SHTROMBERG, B.I., GARBAR, A.K., MOISEYEVA, Kh. M., STRUYEV, M.I., SAVKOVA, V.P., CHUGUNOVA, A. Ye.

Technological properties of lower carboniferous coals in the Western Donets Basin. Koks i khim. no.3:3-8 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Trest "Ukruglegeologiya" (for Struyev, Savkova, Chugunova).
2. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Miroshnichenko, Shtromberg, Garbar, Moiseyeva).
(Donets Basin--Coal)

SAVCHUK, S.V.; SHPAKHLER, A.G.; STRUYEV, M.I.; SAVKOVA, V.P.

Analysis and properties of Lvov-Volyn' Basin coals. Ugol. Ukr. 4 no.4:17-18 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Savchuk, Shpakhler).
2. Trest Ukruglegeologii (for Struyev, Savkova).
(Lvov-Volyn' Basin—Coal—Analysis)

BOBROVNIK, Daniil Prokhorovich[Bobrovnyk, D.P.]; BOLDYREVA, Tat'yana Aleksandrovna[Boldyrieva, T.O., deceased]; ISHCHENKO, Anton Markovich; STRUYEV, Mikhail Ivanovich; USIKOV, Ivan Dmitriyevich[Usykov, I.D.]; KHIZHNYAKOV, Andrey Vasil'yevich [Khyzhniakov, A.V.]; SHPAKOVA, Vera Borisovna; SHUL'GA, Pelageya Lukinichna [Shul'ha, P.L.], doktor geol.-miner. nauk; CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya. [Chekhovych, N.IA.], red.; MATVIYCHUK, O.O. [Matviichuk, O.O.], tekhn. red.

[Lvov-Volyn' Basin] L'vivs'ko-volyns'kyi kam'ianovuhol'nyi basin. [By] D.P.Bobrovnyk ta inshi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 143 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for Shul'ga, Ishchenko). 2. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for Boldyreva). 3. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Bobrovnik). 4. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut (for Khizhnyakov). 5. Trest "Ukrvuglegeologiya" (for Struyev, Shpakova, Usikov).
(L'vov--Volyn' Basin--Coal geology)

SHIROKOV, A.Z.; SAVCHUK, S.V.; STRUYEV, M.I.

Coals of the western Donets Basin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.2:73-82 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

S

KRIVOBOKOV, Stepan Andreyevich; STRUYEV, N.A., redaktor; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G. tekhredaktor

[The Pushcha-Voditsa health resort] Kurort Pushcha-Voditsa. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 66 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(KIEV--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

STRUYEV, V.; SINEL'NIKOV, G.

Cast stone. Znan.-sila no.2:29-30 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Stone, Cast)

STRUYEV,V.

Heat of the earth. Znan.sila no.9:19-23 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Volcanoes)

STRUYEV, V.

Lincrusta. Znan.sila 30 no.12:12-13 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Wallpaper)

4-5-6/17

SUBJECT: USSR/Thermo-sensitive Paints

AUTHOR: Struyev, V.

TITLE: Chameleon Pencils (Karandashi - Khameleony)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, May 1957, #5, p 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Soviet Union studies of thermo-sensitive paints and pencils were conducted in the post-war years by Professor V.S. Kiselev, University Lecturer N.S. Rassudova and Engineer A.M. Laguzina of the Moskva Chemo-Technical Institute imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva. As a result two scales of thermo-sensitive pencils were developed. One of them covers the temperature range from 140 to 600°C with 11 pencils and the other scale provides (with intervals of 10 degrees) for temperatures from 230° to 300° and from 470° to 500°C and includes 12 pencils. Besides this, a scale of 18 thermo-sensitive paints has been established for measuring temperatures from 45° to 880°.

The article explains what causes the change of color and enumerates cases where the pencils are used.

There are two sketches.

Card 1/2

4-5-6/17

TITLE: Chameleon Pencils (Karandashi - Khameleony)

ASSOCIATION: Moskovski khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (Moskva Chemo-Technical Institute imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva).

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

STRUYEVA, G.M. [Struieva, H.H.]

Stratigraphic division of rocks in the upper series of the central Saksagan' region in the Krivoy Rog Basin (October Revolution, Frunze, and 20th Congress of the CPSU mines). Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.14:151-156 '57. (MIRA 13:4)
(Saksagan' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ISHCHENKO, D.I.; RYABOKON', S.M. [Riabokin', S.M.]; STRUYEVA, G.M. [Struieva, H.M.]

Apatite from the quartz vein of the upper series of the Krivoy Rog.
Geol. zhur. 19 no.4:99-102 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Apatite)

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; NOTAROV, V.D.; MOLYAVKO, G.I.; MEL'NIK, Yu.P.; SIROSHTAN, R.I.; DOVGAN', M.N.; CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.; SHCHERBAKOVA, K.F.; ZAGORUYKO, L.G.; GOROSHNIKOV, B.I.; AKIMENKO, N.M.; SEMERGEYEVA, Ye.A.; KUCHER, V.N.; TAKHTUYEV, G.V.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; ZARUBA, V.M.; NAZAROV, P.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, V.L.; STRUYEVA, G.M.; KARSHENBAUM, A.P.; SKARZHINSKAYA, T.A.; CHEREDNICHENKO, A.I.; GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; PITADE, A.A.; RADUTSKAYA, P.D.; ZHILKINSKIY, S.I.; KAZAK, V.M.; KACHAN, V.G.; STRYGIN, A.I., red.; LADIYEVA, V.D., red.; ZHUKOV, G.V., red.; YEPATKO, Yu.M., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, B.D., red.; SLENZAK, O.I., red.izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Geology of Krivoy Rog iron-ore deposits]Geologiia Krivorozhskikh zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdenii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.1.[General problems in the geology of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Geology and iron ores of the deposits of the "Ingulets," Rakhmanovo, and Il'ich Mines]Obshchie voprosy geologii Krivbassa. Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii rudnikov "Ingulets," Rakhmanovskogo i im. Il'icha. 1962. 479 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mining geology)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores)

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; NOTAROV, V.D.; MOLYAVKO, G.I.; MEL'NIK, Yu.P.; SIROSHTAN, R.I.; DOVGAN', M.N.; CHERNOVSKIY, M.I.; SHCHERBAKOVA, K.F.; ZAGORUYKO, L.G.; GOROSHNIKOV, B.I.; AKIMENKO, N.M.; SEMERGEYEVA, Ye.A.; KUCHER, V.N.; TAKHTUYEV, G.V.; KALYAYEV, G.I.; ZARUBA, V.M.; NAZAROV, P.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, V.L.; STRUYEVA, G.M.; KARSHENBAUM, A.P.; SKARZHINSKAYA, T.A.; CHEREDNICHENKO, A.I.; GERSHOYG, Yu.G.; PITADE, A.A.; RADUTSKAYA, P.D.; ZHILKINSKIY, S.I.; KAZAK, V.M.; KACHAN, V.G.; POLOVKO,N.I., red.; LADIYEVA, V.D., red.; ZHUKOV, G.V., red.; YEPATKO, Yu.M., red.; SLENZAK,O.I., red. izd-va; KULICHENKO, V.G., red.; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Geology of the Krivoy Rog iron ore deposits] Geologiia Krivorozhskikh zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdenii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.1.[General problems of the geology of the Krivoy Rog Basin. Geology and iron ores of the "Ingulets," Rakhmanovskiy, and Il'ich ore deposits] Obshchie voprosy geologii Krivbassa. Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii rudnikov "Ingulets," Rakhmanovskogo i im. Il'icha. 1962. 479 p. Vol.2.[Geology and iron ores of the Dzerzhinskiy, Kirov, Liebknecht, October Revolution, "Bol'shevik," Frunze, 22d Parts'ezd, Red Guard, and Lenin deposits]Geologicheskoe stroenie i zheleznye rudy mestorozhdenii im. Derzhinskogo, im.Kirova, im.K.Linkenkhta, im.XX parts"ezda, im. Krasnoi Gvardii i im.Lenina. 1962. 564 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores)

NASURDINOV, G.; STRUYEVA, N.

One and a half times the daily standard. Stroitel' 2 no.4-5:5 Ap-My '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Brigadir montazhnikov zavoda krupnopanel'nogo domostroyeniya, Magnitogorsk (for Nasurdinov). 2. Proizvoditel' rabot zavoda krupnopanel'nogo domostroyeniya, Magnitogorsk (for Struyeva).
(Magnitogorsk--Precast concrete construction)

: Yugoslavia
Cl. : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry
Abst. Jour. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83850

Author : Stroyich, D.
Inst. : -
Title : Air Conditioning in the Bread-Baking Industry. I, II.

Orig. Pub. : Tehnika, 1958, 14, No 4, Prehran. ind., 13, No 4, 49-52
Abstract : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653620005-3"

Interurban Coaxial Cables and Their Electrical Characteristics

also containing five spiral quads.
There is 1 figure, 1 graph and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIS

Card 2/2 1. Communication systems - USSR 2. Coaxial cables - Characteristics

BLOKHIN, A.S.; BORODZYUK, G.G.; LESHCHINSKIY, A.A.; OKSMAN, A.K.; KOSMINSKIY, O.F.; MANUSHKIN, A.Ye.; MILEVSKIY, Yu.S.; DRIATSKIY, N.M.; VASIL'YEV, V.V.; L'VOVICH, A.A.; ORLEYEVSKIY, M.S.; MOROZ, I.A.; OKSIAN, A.K.; KNEL', G.S.; SOROKIN, M.F.; BUTLITSKIY, I.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.N.[deceased]; GINTS, Yu.R.; VASIL'YEV, G.K.; LUGOVSKOY, N.Ye.; KIRILLOV, Ye.V.; STRUYKINA, N.S.; LEVINOV, K.G.; BLOKHIN, A.S., otv. red.; GURIN, A.V., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[K-1920-frequency telephone system] Sistema vysokochastotnogo telefonirovaniia K-1920; informatsionnyi sbornik. [By]A.S.Blokhin i dr. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 319 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Telephone)

SHVARTSMAN, V.O.; STRUYKINA, N.S.

Protection of balanced cable networks from side flow. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.6:49-56 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Telephone lines)

STRUYSKIY, M.

Mixed sailing of ships and tasks of the navigator personnel. Rech. transp. 21 no.1:44 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kapitan gruzovogo teplokhoda Leningradskoy remontno-ekspluatatsionnoy bazy flota Severo-Zapadnogo rechnogo parokhodstva.

(Navigation)

P/506/61/008/001/001/001
D271/D304

AUTHOR: Stružak, R.G. and Moroń, W.

TITLE: A simple method for measuring the efficiency of shields and filters

SOURCE: Warsaw. Instytut Łączności. Prace, v. 8, no. 1 (22), 1961, 53-70

TEXT: A method is presented for measuring the efficiency of shields and filters; under some conditions it is also possible to evaluate interference fields by measuring voltage drop on the earth conductor or on the mains resistance. The method is simple, does not require an interference-free location and is suitable for analyzing weak points of the investigated equipment. Only asymmetrical interference components are considered in the discussion of physical phenomena outside a lumped interference source and the following conclusions are reached: 1) Interference can be only generated due to insufficient shielding or low efficiency filters; 2) The level of interference depends on the shield

Card 1/4

A simple method for ...

and filter efficiency, position of the equipment in relation to ground or large metal masses, resistance of the mains and ground conductor; 3) Imperfection of the shield causes current flow from shield to ground, excitation of field due to the shield acting as a source and appearance of interference voltage on the mains resistance; 4) Imperfection of the filter causes introduction of interference into the mains, current flow between the shield and ground, excitation of the shield field; 5) Current flowing between the shield and ground is proportional to the strength of the interference field and depends on frequency. The measuring method is based on the fact that interference voltage drop on the mains resistance or ground-wire resistance is caused by imperfections of both shield and filter; by eliminating one of the causes, the other can be determined by a simple voltage measurement. The most suitable method for eliminating shield imperfections is to use shielded connections between the interference source and artificial shielded mains. The influence of an inefficient filter is eliminated by adding a very efficient filter, for measurement purposes. If the eliminating means are perfect, interference

Card 2/4

A simple method for ...

voltage drop will be negligible when both interference causes are eliminated simultaneously. Comparison measurements of the efficiency of filters and shields are done by measuring voltage drop on the resistance of artificial mains; measuring circuits for both cases are shown. When shield efficiency is measured, it is usual to disconnect the ground conductor and reduce the capacity to ground to a minimum; a Faraday cage is used to eliminate external fields. Weak spots in shields can be observed by watching the effect of metal pieces moved round the shield or by patching the shield with metal plates connected to the mass of the interfering equipment. Relative values of interference carried by conductors and breaking through the shield are measured in a similar manner. In order to determine the resultant field strength of the interference, the relation must be found between measurements performed according to the described simple method and those performed in accordance with the standard specifications which usually demand conditions difficult to meet in towns. Once a single-valued correlation has been established, only the simplified method needs to be used although it does not produce direct information about the space distribution of the interference field. The

P/506/61/008/001/001/001
D271/D304

A simple method for ...

authors express their gratitude to Professor Wilhelm Rotkiewicz for his advice and criticism. There are 14 figures and 17 references. 2 Soviet-bloc and 15 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: L. Blok and H.F. Heating, Doc. C.I.G.R.E., Paris, v. 3, ref. 328, 1952, B5; Report of Meeting of C.I.S.P.R. Sub-comitee A and B Working Groups on ISM interference in Milan from 29th April to 1st May 1957. Doc. C.I.S.P.R. (Secretariat) 367, (October 1957); C.G. Seright, RCA Review, March 1951.

Card 4/4

STRUZAK, Ryszard Grzegorz

Characteristics of capacitors operating on high frequencies and methods of measuring them. Inst laczn prace 9 no.3:41-67 '62.

STRUZAK, R.G.

General case of currents and voltages in a uniform electric line.
Archiw elektrotech 12 no.2:229-236 '63.

1. Instytut Lacznosci, Oddzial Wroclaw.

STRUZAK, R.G.

Contribution to the theory of a two-terminal network built from a section of a uniform electric line. Archiw elektrotech 12 no.2: 237-263 '63.

1. Instytut Lacznosci, Oddzial Wroclaw.

STRUZAK, Ryszard Grzegorz, mgr inz.

Ceramic tube condenser with reduced inductance. Przegl telekom 35 [i.e. 36] no.3:88-90 Mr '63.

STFUZEK, B.

15 years of agricultural econory in People's Poland. p. 525

NOWE ROLNICTWO (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 8, no 14, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

New data on the effect of temperature on the functioning of the Geiger Muller counter. L. R. Sinuzer. *Uch. Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ., Ser. Fiz. Nauk* 1940, 12, 32 (in Russian). Investigation of curves of the no. of counts from a 0.3-mg. Ra source as a function of voltage on the counter, filled with A at 90-mm. Hg or alc. 10 mm. and having at room temp. a working interval of only about 100 v., showed an increase to 85 v. at 40° and becomes at 60°, with substantially improved horizontality of the working portion. At 80° and 100° the interval becomes so broad that the upper limit of the horizontal portion could not be ascertained. On cooling from a higher temp. a certain amt. of hysteresis is observed, in the sense that the lower voltage is somewhat higher on cooling than initially; after 12 hrs.' cooling from 100°, the lower voltage was still about 30 v. higher than normal. After prolonged heating (6-7 hrs.) at 100°, an as yet unexplainable drop of the Ra count almost down to background and disappearance of any horizontal counting interval were observed; recovery took place after 12-24 hrs.' rest at room temp. to restore normal functioning. The effect of temp. on the properties of the counter might be sought in a variation of the work of electron extn. from metals with the amt. of adsorbed gas. Such effects are known, but data are lacking on the particular metal-gas combinations used in counters. Confirmation of this conjecture could be gained from expts. with A-filled Ag counters in the presence of admixts. of H_2 and CH_4, the first of which is known to increase the thermionic work function of Ag, whereas the latter lowers it. The observed hysteresis speaks strongly in favor of the adsorption theory of the observed temp. effects. N. Thon

STRUZER, L. R.

USSR/Meteorology - Psychrometers Dec 48

"Measuring the Water Content of Fogs With the Help of a Heated Psychrometer," L. R. Struzer

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 6, pp 81-84

Concludes great deal of effort has been wasted uselessly in trying to develop new heated psychrometers in the USSR. This effort is useless because calculations show minimum error even for ideal instrument is still too great to accurately determine water content of fogs. Submitted 21 May 47.

[illegible], V. N.; [illegible] R.

Windbreaks, Shelterbelts, Etc.

Effect of the size and shape of fields bounded by shelterbelts on yield of agricultural crops, Les. i step' 5, No. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KONSTANTINOV, A.R.; STRUZER, L.R.

Measurement of the total evaporation and transpiration of agricultural crops by means of evaporimeters. Trudy GGI no.45:66-94 '54. (MLRA 8:11)

(Plants--Transpiration) (Evaporation)

14-1-515

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1, p. 57 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Struzer, L. R.

TITLE: Random Errors Made in Calculating the Evaporation Value by the Turbulent Diffusion Method (Sluchaynyye oshibki velichin isparenıya, rasschitannykh po metodu turbulentnoy diffuzii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. gidrolog. in-ta, 1955, Nr 48, pp. 66-86

ABSTRACT: The precision of the turbulent diffusion method was evaluated in the summer of 1954 by especially conducted field experiments in Dubovka (Rostovskaya oblast'), in Koltyshy (Leningradskaya oblast') and at Valday. Eight sets of devices were installed for measuring humidity and temperature at heights of 0.5 and 1.5 m above the line of displacement to evaluate the variability of the gradient values of metereological elements. One-hour series of observations were made giving 216 psychrometer readings, or 72 mean averages for 7 minute temperature, absolute humidity and evaporation intensity values. Hourly measurements were taken

Card 1/3

Random Errors Made in Calculating the Evaporation Value by the Turbulent Diffusion Method

several times during the day. Statistical processing of the data obtained by the use of the turbulent diffusion method indicated that random errors, dependent on the variability of metereological element gradients, reach very considerable proportions. Much more extensive averaging is necessary to obtain any kind of reliable data on evaporation. To determine a 5 day evaporation total, 15 to 20 daily measurements of 10 minutes each should be made to avoid an error that would exceed 30% of the amounts measured for 95% of the cases. It is necessary to make 10 minute measurements 15 times a day to insure the same precision in calculating a total for a 24 hour period. For an hourly total, one must make 90 measurements with 3 readings in each. The present method recommended for hydrometeorological stations does not insure the required precision even for a period of 5 days or more. The existing network of stations is completely ineffective for obtaining daily

STRUZER, L.R.

Use of soil evaporimeters in agricultural fields in zones of inadequate moisture. Trudy GGI no.48:87-112 '55. (MLRA 9:7)
(Evaporation)

14-1-516

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1, p. 57 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Struzer, L. R.

TITLE: Precision in Determining Evaporation by the Thermal Balance Method (K voprosu o tochnosti opredeleniya isparenlya metodom teplovogo balansa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. gidrolog. in-ta, 1956, Nr 54 (108), pp. 80-91

ABSTRACT: An evluation is given of the random errors occuring in the method used for determing the amount of evaporation from natural underlying surfaces. These errors depend on errors made in gradient observations. The article analyzes data collected from studies made in 3 different parts of the USSR. A total of 11 hourly series of studies was made to observe temperature and absolute humidity gradients. The detailed set up of these studies has been described previously by the author (ref. 515). The calculation formula:

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Precision in Determining Evaporation by the Thermal Balance Method

$$E = \frac{B - P}{1 + g\,\Delta t/\Delta e},$$

where E is evaporation; B is the radiation balance of its underlying surfaces; P is the flow of heat in the soil; Δt and Δe are the difference of temperatures and absolute humidity between the z and z_2 levels; g, a constant depending on the units of measurement, was presented as $E = xy$, where $x = B-P$; $y = 1/(1 + 0.64\Delta t/\Delta e)$. Here y depends only on Δe and Δt. For each hourly series y was calculated - the average hourly value of y, σ - the mean quadratic deviation and the variation coefficient V_y. The interdependence of the mean quadratic deviation (σ_E) and the variation coefficient (V_E), product of xy of corresponding characteristics of these cofactors, is determined. This dependance was established to determine how far errors of the value of y affect the errors made in calculating evaporation by the thermal balance method. The relationship of V_E and V_y depends on the coefficient of correlation between x and y. The latter fluctuates within the limits of 0.2 ± 0.1. The value of the relative error (η_E) in deter-

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. Precision in Determining Evaporation by the Thermal Balance Method

mining E, dependent on the sureness of (a) and the number of repetitions (number of 10 minute cycles of observations per hour -η) is determined by the equation $\eta_E = t_a V_E/\sqrt{\eta-1}$, where t_a is the maximum standardized deviation. The same method was used to determine the exactitude of evaporation totals for 24-hour and 5-day periods. It was established that random errors in calculating evaporation values by the thermal balance method are about 1.5 to 2.5 times smaller than those made in using the turbulent diffusion method. When determining a 5-day evaporation total, it is sufficient to take gradient measurements for five 10-minute periods in 24 hours to avoid errors exceeding 20% of the amount measured in 80% of the cases. Thirty 10-minute periods will ensure the same precision in calculating the daily total. A mean hourly value of evaporation may be obtained with the same precision by making 15 10-minute cycles of gradient observations, i.e., observations should be made within 1 hour with 3 pairs of psychrometers.

Card 3/3

A. B.

STRUZHR, L.R.; RUSIN, N.P.

Comparison of various methods for the determination of evaporation from agricultural fields. Trudy GGI no.57:93-124 '56. (MIRA 10:6)
(Sal Steppe--Evaporation)

KUZ'MIN, Prokofiy Pavlovich; SPENGLER, O.A., kand.geogr.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; STRUZER, L.R., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Physical properties of the snow cover] Fizicheskie svoistva snezhnogo pokrova. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1957. 178 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(Snow)

J

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100015

Author : Struzer, L.R.

Inst :

Title : Results of the Water-Regime Investigation of the Deep Layers of Soils and Subsoils in the Sal'sk Steppes.

Orig Pub : Pochvovedeniye, 1957, No 4, 86-91

Abstract : Observations were conducted by the Dubov Scientific - Research Hydrological Laboratory on chestnut solonetz soils under growing barley. The mechanical composition of the soil-subsoil is homogenous for a considerable depth (forest-like loam). The moisture of the soil-subsoil, up to a depth of 15 m, did not exceed the moisture of the rupture of the capillaries, equaling to 48% of the over-all water capacity. The moisture run for the entire period of observations, from 19 May till 24 June, was directed downwards to the 6-m depth and upwards

Card 1/2

State Hydrological Stat.

--- the period of observations constituted 62 mm. Data on the thermal balance indicate that only 33 mm of moisture are provided energetically for the downward movement in the form of vapor, while only 23 mm were capable of being transferred in the state of film

Author - D.A. Dmitriyev

Card 2/2

TYURK, L. [Turc, L.]; STRUZER, L.R., red.; GROSMAN, R.V., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Moisture relationships in soils] Balans pochvennoi vlagi. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1958. 227 p.[Translated from the French] (MIRA 12:6)
(Soil moisture)

STRUZER, L.R.

Sources of systematic errors occurring in the determination of evaporation by the gradient method. Trudy GGI no.63:63-85 '58
(MIRA 12:3)

(Evaporation) (Errors, Theory of)

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: V.A. Uryvayev; Ed.: V.S. Protopopov; Tech. Ed.: N.I. Brynina.

PURPOSE: This work is intended for meteorologists, hydrologists, and hydrophysicists, particularly those engaged in the study of snow and ice and evaporation processes.

COVERAGE: This book contains papers on hydrophysics which were presented and discussed at the Third All-Union Hydrological Conference in Leningrad, October 1957. The Conference published 10 volumes on various aspects of hydrology of which this is number 3. The editorial board in charge of the series included: V.A. Uryvayev (Chairman), O.A. Alekin, Ye.V. Bliznyak (deceased), O.N. Borsuk, M.A. Veylkanov, L.K. Davydov, A.P. Domanitskiy, O.F. Kalinin, S.N. Kritskiy, B.I. Kudelin, L.F. Manoilo, M.F. Menkel', B.P. Orlov, I. V. Popov, A.K. Proskuryakov, D.L. Sokolovskiy, O.A. Spengler, A.I. Chebotarev, and S.K. Cherkasskiy. This volume is divided into 2 sections: the first contains reports from the subsection for the study of evaporation processes, and the second contains reports from the snow and ice subsection. References accompany each article.

VOLOKHONSKIY, L.Sh.; STRUZER, L.R.

Rotary apparatus for measuring the velocity vector of continuous media. Trudy GGO no.108:64-72 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Flow meters)

RUSIN, N.P.; STRUZER, L.R.; SMIRNOV, S.A.; TRIFONOVA, T.S.

Letters to the editors. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geog. no.3:152 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Geography)

S/531/62/000/129/002/004
D218/D308

AUTHORS: Rozenshtok, Yu. L., and Struzer, L. R.

TITLE: Results of tests on a recording heat-balance meter ('teplobalansograf')--a new instrument for the recording of heat-balance components

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. no. 129. 1962. Metody meteorologicheskikh nablyudeniy i obrabotki. 51-65

TEXT: The instrument was developed at the Agrofizicheskiy institut (Agrophysical Institute) and was designed for the determination and automatic recording of the following heat balance components: radiative balance R, heat loss by evaporation LE, turbulent heat transfer P, and the flow of heat into the soil B. It is also capable of recording the difference in the temperature and humidity of air between two different levels in

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the ground layer, and the turbulent transfer coefficient K. All the quantities are automatically recorded ten times per hour on a moving chart. Moreover, R, P, LE and B can be automatically integrated over any predetermined interval of time (between 6 minutes and several months). The recording of instantaneous and integrated values of these quantities takes into account their signs. A detailed description of the device was given earlier: (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 8, 1961). The present paper reports some typical results obtained at various observatories, e.g., mean hourly temperature and humidity gradients, diurnal variations of B, and so on. Comparison with other methods showed that all the above parameters could be measured with at least the same accuracy as in the case of standard methods. The device is recommended for incorporation in the Hydrometeorological Service whenever necessary power supplies and adequately qualified personnal are available. With minor modifications it may be used for the automation of a network of stations concerned with the determination of the above quantities.

Results of tests on... S/531/62/000/129/002/004
D218/D308

An important feature of the instrument is that it incorporates an electron computer so that the recorded quantities may be converted automatically into K, E and P (these are deduced from the recorded values R, B and the temperature and humidity differences). There are 3 figures and 9 tables.

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ROZENSHTOK, Yu.L.; STRUZER, L.R.

Results of testing the new "thermobalance-graph" device for recording the components of thermal balance. Trudy GGO no.129: 51-65 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Meteorological instruments)

S/531/62/000/129/003/004
D218/D308

AUTHORS: Struzer, L. R., and Istomin, A. P.

TITLE: Thermoelectric method of measuring the air temperature gradient in the ground layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. no. 129. 1962. Metody meteorologicheskikh nablyudeniy i obrabotki. 66-87

TEXT: A review is given of the theory of the thermoelectric method for the determination of temperature and temperature gradient in the ground layer of the atmosphere. A theoretical estimate is made of radiation errors, and some design calculations for a thermoelectric gradient meter are reproduced. These calculations were used as a foundation for the design of a thermoelectric gradient meter which was developed and built by the authors. The gradient meter consists of three pairs of junctions

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Thermoelectric method...

connected in series. The output is measured by ГПЗ-47 (GPZ-47) galvanometers or М-198/2 (M-198/2) microammeters (sensitivities of the order of 10^{-7} amp/division). Analysis has shown that air-temperature measurements with unshaded thermocouples are subject to considerable radiation errors. Even in the case of the very thin wires used in this instrument, the error may be of the order of 0.3° for low velocity wind and may reach up to $0.6 - 0.8^{\circ}$ for wires which are 0.1 - 0.2 mm in diameter. It follows that a radiation shield must be provided. It was found that the radiation error could be reduced by attaching the thin thermocouple wires to much thicker wires of the same material. The minimum length of the thin wires which was sufficient to ensure that the thermal conditions at the junction were independent of the thermal conditions of the thicker wires was estimated to be 10 - 15 mm for wires having a diameter of 0.05 mm. The length decreases with decreasing diameter and with decreasing

Thermoelectric method...

thermal conductivity. In the present instrument, in which such wires are employed, the radiation error in temperature gradient measurements at a height of 2 m and wind velocity of 2 - 3 m/sec. is between 0.02 and 0.06°, depending on the nature of the underlying surface. Field measurements showed that the instrument was sufficiently robust. Its readings differed systematically from the readings of aspiration psychometers. It is recommended that the thermoelectric method of measuring the temperature gradient should be used as a general network instrument. There are 10 figures and 5 tables.

Card 3/3

KONSTANTINOV, Aleksey Rodionovich; STRUZER, L.R., otv. red.; VLASOVA, Yu.V., red.; ARONS, R.A., tekhn. red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Evoporation in nature] Isparenie v prirode. Leningrad, Gidrometeorizdat, 1963. 589 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Evoporation (Meteorology))

ACCESSION NR: AT4033567 S/2922/63/009/000/0242/0247

AUTHOR: Struzer, L. R.; Lozovskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Some experimental data on the behavior of inertia temperature sensors in an anisotropically turbulent air flow

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye meteorologicheskoye soveshchaniye. 1st, Leningrad, 1961. Pribory* i metody* nablyudeniy (Instruments and methods of observation); trudy* soveshchaniya, v. 9. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 242-247

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, air turbulence, atmospheric surface layer, meteorological instrument, atmospheric gradient measurement, air temperature

ABSTRACT: The method presently used for making gradient measurements -- visual readings of temperature on the mercury thermometers of aspiration psychrometers at two or more levels -- is extremely difficult and is characterized by considerable systematic and random errors. The Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Main Geophysical Observatory) carried out experiments in 1959-1960 for improvement of the method. Parallel measurements were made using different instruments and various techniques. This report deals with the results of temperature gradient measurements. Ordinary aspiration psychrometers were used, as well as thermoelectric gradient meters in which one junction of the thermocouple was at the 0.5 m

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ACCESSION NR: AT4033567

level and the other at the 2.0 m level. The gradient meter designed by M. A. Kaganov, with semiconductor sensing elements, also was used. The principal difference in these instruments is the inertia of the sensing elements. In the thermoelectric gradient meter it was about 1 second, for the mercury thermometers of the psychrometers it was 18-20 seconds, and for the semiconductor thermometers of the Kaganov gradient meter it was 40-60 seconds. There was a large difference between the readings of the psychrometers and the thermoelectric gradient meters. The following characteristics were noted: 1) at night both instruments give identical values of temperature and humidity gradients; 2) during the day the temperature gradients measured with the gradient meter were up to 0.15C greater than the values indicated by the psychrometers; 3) in the region of positive values of the humidity gradient $\Delta e > 0.5$ mb both instruments give virtually identical humidity gradients; 4) at $\Delta e < 0.5$ mb there is a sharp systematic exaggeration of the readings of the gradient meter in comparison with the psychrometer data. Only speculations can be made with respect to the noted systematic errors of psychrometers. It appears that low-inertia temperature sensors, and very inert sensors as well, should give correct gradient values, whatever the frequency of fluctuations of temperature and wind velocity, but sensors with some intermediate inertia will introduce appreciable distortions. Results of gradient

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4033567

observations clearly are dependent on the inertia of the sensors. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 24396-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/FCC/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1 GW

ACCESSION NR: AR4047584 S/0169/64/000/009/B009/B009

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9B75

AUTHOR: Struzer, L. R.; Lozovskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Some experimental data on the behavior of inertial temperature sensors in an anisotropically turbulent air flow

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. nauchn. meteorol. soveshchaniya, 1961. T. 9. Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 242-247

TOPIC TAGS: temperature sensor, atmospheric temperature gradient, atmospheric surface layer, thermocouple, aspiration psychrometer, temperature gradient meter, atmospheric convection

TRANSLATION: The authors carried out experimental measurements of vertical temperature gradients in the surface layer of the atmosphere using various instruments: thermocouple, aspiration psychrometer, and a transistorized gradient meter. Their principal difference is in the inertia of the sensing elements: the values are 1, 18-20 and 40-60 seconds, respectively. The maximum errors, attaining 0.8° for large Richardson numbers, are in the readings of the mercury

Card 1/3

thermometers of aspiration psychrometers. The fact of the lower temperature within an inertial sensor in comparison with the mean temperature of a gas flow with a fluctuating temperature and velocity was known earlier. By studying the dependence of the lowering of this value on the frequency of temperature fluctuations, the authors arrived at the following explanation of this phenomenon. The coefficient of heat transfer of the sensor is related nonlinearly to the velocity of flow. There is a correlation between the frequencies of fluctuations of velocity and temperature. Therefore, in the first half of the cycle, there is an increased heating of the inertial sensor, and in the second half there is a decreased cooling. If the fluctuations of the temperature of the medium and the heat transfer coefficient are in antiphase the distortions are negative, as occurs in the surface sublayer during convection. Experiments have shown that the deviations are small when $\varepsilon\omega$ (ω is the frequency of fluctuations) is small and large when $\varepsilon\omega$ is large, but are not dependent on ω. For some mean value $\varepsilon\omega$ the distortions increase monotonically with an increase in ω. This means that instruments with small and large inertias for all practical purposes give a true value of the gradients, but those with intermediate inertia

L 24396-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4047584

give an untrue value because with increasing height there is a great change in
ω . V. Kady*shnikov

ASSOCIATION: None

SUB CODE: ES ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

PERNYAK, E.G.; STRUZER, L.R.

Simplified method for determining the dimensional distribution of raindrops. Trudy GGO no.160:77-85 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

P..dIYAK, ..G.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.L.; STRU..R, ..I.

Some experimental data on systematic errors of gr... observations. Trudy GGO no.160:103-107 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

STRUZER, I.F.

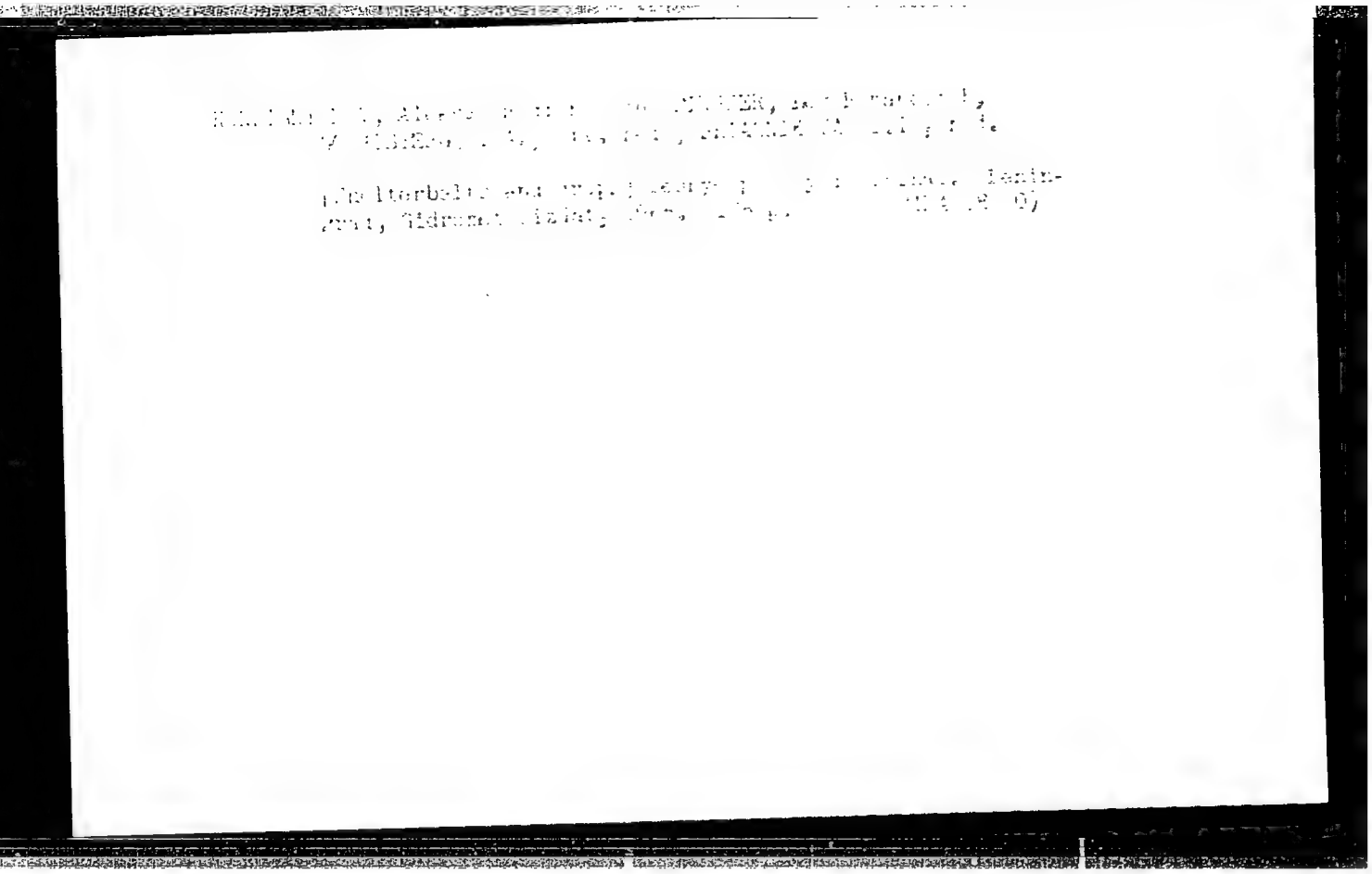
Past shortcomings and ways of improvement of methods of measuring atmospheric precipitation. Trudy GGO no.175:5-23 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voyeykova, Leningrad.

STRUZER, L.F., kand. fiz.-mater. nauk; MIKHAYLA, I.N.; [illegible]

Systematic errors in the measurement of atmospheric precipitation.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:50-54 O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.



L 12775-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6004193 SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/65/000/174/0106/0113

44,55 44,55

AUTHOR: Struzer, L. R.; Gurtman, S. B.

44,55

ORG: Main Geophysical Observatory (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya)

TITLE: An integrator of elements of radiation balance for networks

12,44,55

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 174, 1965. Metodika meteorologicheskikh nablyudeniy i obrabotki (Methods of meteorological observation and processing observation data), 106-113

TOPIC TAGS: actinometry, meteorological station, hydrogen counter, electrolytic actinometric integrator, integrator scale

ABSTRACT: Actinometric observations at meteorological stations are performed in terms which do not cover the sum of continued radiation for a chosen time interval. A new instrument is described which is based on a hydrogen accumulation counter and can record kamp-hr. This instrument was designed and built by the Main Geophysical Observatory and the "Vibrator" Plant and designated as the X-16 electrolytic actinometric integrator. The measuring part of the instrument is a hydrogen coulomb meter which consists of a hermetically sealed glass tube, containing electrode chambers, a scale, and a liquid indicator column. During the integration, the indicator column rises to the top of the scale. Electrodes return the indicator to the zero position, and measurements are started again. The X-16 is fastened horizontally to a wall or placed on a desk and used at positive temperatures. The scale of the integrator

44,55,12

Card 1/2

L 12775-66
ACC NR: AT6004193

contains 120-mm divisions for measuring cal/cm^2. The capacity of the scale is 120 μamp-hr. The parameters of the instrument remain stable for years. A formula is given in the original article for computing the measured radiation directly after observations. The increased accuracy of the instrument makes it suitable for use at any meteorological station. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables, and 3 formulas. [EG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4184

Card 2/2 HW

L 29139-66 EWT(1)/ECC GW
ACC NR: AP6018681 SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/65/000/010/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Struzer, L. R. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Nechayev, I. M. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Bogdanova, E. G. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences) 18 B

ORG: Main Geophysical Observatory (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya)

TITLE: Systematic errors in measurement of precipitation

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 10, 1965, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric precipitation, atmospheric evaporation

ABSTRACT: This is a brief description of the principal results of a quantitative determination of the principal systematic errors in measurement of precipitation. Emphasis is on the following sources of error: losses of collected precipitation due to wetting of the receiver, losses of collected precipitation due to evaporation from the receiver and losses of precipitation due to distortions of the wind field over the receiver. Quantitative relationships are derived between the systematic errors and the factors responsible for their occurrence. The computation system proposed here makes it possible to determine the errors for any point in an area and for different time intervals such as a month or year. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007
UDC: 551.501.777

Card 1/1

STRIZER, L.R., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; NECHAYEV, I.N.; BOGDANOVA, E.G.; FEDOROVA, Ye.A.

Methodology of correcting the precipitation norms of a period of several years. Meteor. i gidrol. no.11:43-50 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.

ACC NR: AP7000284 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/011/0053/0057

AUTHOR: Struzer, L. R. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Golubev, V. S.; Gorbunova, I. G.

ORG: Main Geophysical Observatory (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya); State Hydrological Institute (Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Preliminary results of precipitation-gage comparisons

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 11, 1966, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: rain, atmospheric precipitation, rain gage, precipitation gage, pluviograph, snow, METEOROLOGIC INSTRUMENT

ABSTRACT: The preliminary results of rain-gage comparison tests run during 1963—1965 using the international reference precipitation gage (IRPG), Tret'yakov precipitation gages, rain gages with Nipher shields, and pluviographs are presented. The tests began on 1 July 1963 in Omsk and on 1 September 1963 at the rain-gage test range in Valday. Tabular data given in the article show that the relationship between the readings of the standard Soviet gages and of the IRPG is different for liquid and solid precipitation. The Tret'yakov gage registers 3% less than the IRPG for liquid precipitation and 3% more

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.508.77

ACC NR: AP7000284

for solid. The rain gage with a Nipher shield registers the same or 1% more than the IRPG for liquid precipitation, and about 12% less for solid. Corrections for gage wetting and wind are also examined, and methods for converting the values obtained using Soviet rain gages to values obtained using a standard reference instrument are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, and 5 formulas. [LB]

[WA N-67-4]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

BIEGZEWSKI, Bronislaw

[illegible]ands' syndrome in 8-years old child. Wiad. lek. 18 no.13: 1111-1114 1 Jl '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Otolaryn. Centr. Szpit. Klin. Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnetrznych w Warszawie (Ordynator: doc. dr. med. H. Karwowski).

MARGOLIN, I.S.; KORENDYASOVA, L.V.; STRUZHANOVA, L.A.; KALININA, M.A.

Parellel operation of negative terminals of a trolley bus contact network. Prom. energ. 16 no.2:16 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Trolley busses--Wires and wiring)

STRUZHENSKAYA, Ye.N.

4

Investigation of contours of electronic absorption bands of liquid benzene and its solutions. V. M. Chulanovskii, T. G. Meister, and E. N. Struzhenskaya. *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* 10, No. 2. *Ser. Mat., Fiz. i Khim.* No. 1, 143-7 (1955).—The absorption bands of pure benzene in hexene and H_2O soln. are complicated and asymmetrical in the interval of 2200-2700 A. The absorption bands in the hexene soln. are narrow and displaced in the short-wave region. In the aq. soln. the contours of bands sharply change and become symmetrical and are much more displaced in the short-wave region. The character of distribution of the intensity in bands and its half-width of C_6H_6 mols. depends on the nature and the extent of action of the surrounding mols.

M. Charmandarian

EL

(2) A gar

STRUZHENSKAYA, Ye. N.

USSR/ Physics - Chemical physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 127 - 9/15

Authors : Chulanovskiy, V. M.; Meyster, T. G.; and Struzhenskaya, Ye. N.

Title : Study of the contour of electron absorption bands for liquid benzene and its solutions

Periodical : Vest. Len. un. Ser. mat. fiz. khim. 10/2, 143-147, Feb 1955

Abstract : The study of electron absorption spectra of benzene and its derivatives was carried out for the purpose of determining the intermolecular reactions occurring during electron excitation of the molecules. The effect of the solvents on the absorption band intensity is explained. Data are presented regarding the interaction between benzene molecules and the molecules of the solvent (water and hexane). Twelve references: 1 USSR and 11 USA (1934-1953). Graphs.

Institution : .....

Submitted : March 20, 1954

STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[General mechnaical engineering norms for time and cutting conditions for machining on automatic lathes; mass, large-lot and lot production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni i rezhimov rezaniia na tokarno-avtomatnye raboty; massovoe, krupnoseriinoe i seriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 282 p.

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Metal cutting--Standards)

STRUZHESTRAKH, YE.

All-Union scientific-technical conference on the results of the transition to a seven-hour workday, regulating the establishment of work norms and wages at machinery manufacturing plants. Biul. nauch. inform.; trud i zar. plata 4 no.2:44-49 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Machinery industry—Production standards)
(Wage payment systems)

STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., red.; VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[General time norms used in the machinery industry for technical standardization of operations on gear-cutting machines; small-lot and piece production]Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na zuboreznykh stankakh; melkoseriinoe i edinichnoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 63 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.

(Gear cutting--Production standards)

SHASKOL'SKIY, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOTNIKOVA, K.F., inzh.; GAVRILIN, Ye.F.; LUBKOV, A.N.; SAPOZHNIKOV, V.M.; ZHUCHENKO, L.F.; CHIGIRINA, N.I., tekhnik; ZHARIKOV, I.P., inzh.; CHERTISHCHEVA, A.Ye.; SHAPOVALOV, V.K., tekhnik; MOROZOV, A.M., inzh.; SLIVKO, S.V., tekhnik; CHERNAVSKIY, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., ed.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[General norms for time and machining conditions used in the industry for machining on automatic lathes; mass, large-lot and lot production]Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni i rezhimov rezaniia na tokarno-avtomatnye raboty; massovoe, krupnoseriinoe i seriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 271 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. (Turning--Production standards)

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[Problems in the establishment of technical labor norms for the machinery industry]Zadachnik po tekhnicheskomu normirovaniiu truda v mashinostroenii; metodicheskie razrabotki i resheniia zadach. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 398 p. (MIRA 16:2)
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BUGRIMENKO, I.F.; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., red.; PETUKHOVA, G.N., red.izd-va; [redacted], tekhn. red.

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[Establishment of technical norms for work in machine shops] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie truda v mekhanicheskikh tsekhakh. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 310 p. (MIRA 17:5)

STRUZHINSKIY, V.A.

High-frequency germanium power triodes. Fiz. tver. tela 2 no.3:420-425 Mar '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Germanium) (Transistors)

L 9665-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JW

ACC NR: AP5026514 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0043/0043

57

B

AUTHORS: Struzhinskiy, V. A.; Markova, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for regulating the current amplification factor of germanium transistors. Class 21, No. 175143

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, gain characteristic, germanium transistor, emitter, frequency band, quality control

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for regulating the current amplification factor of germanium transistors. The method is based on the introduction of impurities into the composition of the emitter alloy. It is intended to reduce the current amplification factor and the process spread of the amplification factor and to increase the frequency band of germanium semiconductor instruments. Nickel is introduced in the emitter alloy composition. It reduces the lifetime of the carriers in the base layer and increases the tranafer (migration) coefficient.

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S/120/63/000/002/006/041

AUTHOR: Nemets, O. F., Struzhko, B. G., amd Tokarevskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Selective scintillation spectrometer for charged particles

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2, 34-36

TEXT: The article describes a spectroscope capable of simultaneously measuring the specific ionization losses (dE/dx) and the total energy (E) of charged particles by means of two CsI(Tl) crystal scintillation spectrometers in the same housing. The energy resolution of the spectrometer is 3-3.5 percent and it may be used for conducting measurments beginning with very small angles. There are five figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1962

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NEMETS, O.F.; SOKOLOV, M.V.; STRUZHKO, B.G.

Use of the neutron-proton coincidence method in studying the angular and energy correlations in the Ni(d, np)Ni reaction. IAd. fiz. 1 no.6:1014-1018 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

STRUZHKO, K.G.

Resection of the stomach for peptic ulcer after a third perforation. Sov.zdrav.Kir. no.1:57-58 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - M.K. Aliyev) Narynskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach Kirgizskoy SSR A.Ya. Shuler).
(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH—SURGERY)